

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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PRICE, ONE PENNY.

## I REFUSE TO KILL.

Brotherhood!  
Wherever you are, wherever you are on all the  
earth I greet you.  
You are a member of the working class.  
I am a member of the working class.  
We are brothers.  
Class brothers.  
Let us repeat that: Class brothers.  
Let us write that on our banners and stamp it on  
our brains.  
I extend to you my right hand.  
I make you a pledge.  
Here is my pledge to you:  
I refuse to kill your father.  
I refuse to slay your mother's son.  
I refuse to change a layman into the breast of  
your sister's brother.  
I refuse to slaughter your sweetheart's lover.  
I refuse to murder your wife's husband.  
I refuse to butcher any little child's father.  
I refuse to wet their ribs with blood and blind  
kind eyes with tears.  
I refuse to assassinate you and then hide my  
tainted fists in the folds of our flag.  
I refuse to be plattered in a hell-sight of a  
class of well-to-do-bos, cowards, and cowards who  
despise our class socially, rob our class economi-  
cally, and betray our class politically.  
Will you then pledge me and pledge all the  
members of our working class?  
GEOFFREY R. KIRKPATRICK (The Worker)

## Down with Freedom!

### Advocates of the Murder Scheme

Denounce the International Socialist Manifesto.

Senators Chataway and Milten want the Socialists  
Prosecuted.

Senator Pearce Lies about the Socialists.

In the Australian Senate on Oct. 5, Senator  
Chataway, a Queensland Liberal, moved the  
adjournment of the House to call attention  
to "the circulation of treasonable literature  
in regard to compulsory training."

Senator Chataway said: I am not ap-  
proaching this matter with any desire to  
embarrass the Government, but certain  
things are occurring throughout the country  
regarding which it will probably be to the  
advantage of the community as a whole  
that the Government should take a very  
strong stand and have the support of not  
only their own followers, but also of the  
Opposition. Some time ago reports ap-  
peared in the newspapers to the effect that  
a certain manifesto had been issued by the  
International Socialists.

Senator Givens: Would you not include  
literature circulated by the Quakers?

Senator Chataway: I may honestly claim  
will draw my attention to such literature, I  
am quite prepared to deal with it, though  
I do not know of any of the present mo-  
ment. I am not dealing so much with the  
leaflet supposed to have been issued and  
distributed amongst the cadets in Sydney as  
with the fact that a number of persons and  
some newspapers throughout Australia ap-  
pear to think that they can publish with  
impunity appeals to cadets to break the law.  
First of all, let me quote a few of the phrases  
in the circular which is addressed to the  
conscrip boys of Australia by the Interna-  
tional Socialists. It is addressed to the  
boys, not to the electors of Australia, and  
amongst the words used are the follow-  
ing:—

You may think now, as I do, that it is un-  
pleasant, and to march along gaily to the  
sound of military music, but now will you  
stand one of our long, low, and narrow  
scoops, with your rifle in your hand, awaiting  
the order to cut down your comrades and your  
countrymen?

Australian! you are a lover of liberty, and  
you resent being driven by parents and  
insulted. Do you realise that to make a dis-  
ciple of military music will in your own  
conscience, no matter how small, be an  
act of rebellion? You must be just an ant  
soldier by the order of a superior officer.

Now is the time to protest against the folly of  
this compulsory training in regard to murder.  
Now is the time to make up your minds never  
to take the military oath.

The words "never to take the military  
oath" are printed in capitals to draw atten-  
tion to them—

which deprives you of will and conscience. Alas,  
you see dimly the folly and the wrong of this  
very rigidity.

The word "rigidity" is, I think, a misprint  
for "rightly."

So all the officers and men at the drill, which is  
intended to make you marching and fighting de-  
monies.

That is quite sufficient to show that the ap-  
peal is not made to the electors to alter the  
law, but to a certain number of youths to

break the law. It is desirable that we should  
put our foot down at once, and stop this sort  
of business. I believe that a declaration  
from the Government that they intend to  
deal with the offence if repeated would prob-  
ably have the desired effect. It has been a  
question as to whether we have any power  
to act. According to the regulations in the  
Red Book of 1901, which, I understand,  
have not been repealed—

27. (c) When not on active service every per-  
son, subject to military law, who commits any of  
the following offences, that is to say:—

There is a number of offences with the pen-  
alties set forth, namely, imprisonment for  
three months or thereabouts.

Senator Givens: That regulation applies  
to persons enrolled in the Defence Force.

Senator Chataway: No; it reads, "Every  
person subject to military law." The point  
I wish to put before the Senate is that, un-  
der our Act, every person under the age of  
sixty years and above the age of eighteen  
years is liable to serve. I take it that these  
persons, when they are not on active ser-  
vice, are still subject to a certain military  
law. The regulation dealing with these  
persons reads—

27. (c) Persons, subject to military law, who  
commit any of the following offences, that is to say:—

The penalty is, I think, about three months'  
imprisonment. The second volume of the  
*Revised English Statutes* contains a special  
Act which deals with this matter, and which,  
I believe, is in force in Australia. It con-  
tains, amongst other things, this provision—  
any person who shall maliciously and advisedly  
incite or induce any person or persons serving  
in His Majesty's forces by sea or land from his or  
their duty and allegiance to His Majesty, or to in-  
cite or stir up any such person or persons to com-  
mit any act of mutiny, shall on being leg-  
ally convicted of such offence, be adjudged guilty  
of felony.

The offenders are liable to a penalty. I  
have also been advised by a number of legal  
gentlemen whom I have consulted that prob-  
ably there is a remedy at common law. I  
do not propose to suggest to the Govern-  
ment what particular remedy they should  
adopt. I have brought the matter under  
their attention in order to elicit a statement.  
I ask them to take some steps to prevent the  
circulation of what is clearly treasonable lit-  
erature against the law of the land. I am  
not referring here merely to leaflets such as  
those issued in Sydney and handed to cadets.  
These statements are being published in  
newspapers. I have here a copy of a news-  
paper containing, so far as I know, the  
complete manifesto of the International So-  
cialists. It is not published in satirical  
terms, and no contradiction of it is to be  
found in the newspaper. It is the *Pioneer*,  
a Labor journal, published weekly in Mac-  
quarie. I find that it is registered at the Gen-  
eral Post Office, Brisbane, for transmission  
by post as a newspaper, and was established  
in 1905. I am quoting from the issue, vol.  
6, No. 51, or Saturday, September, 1911.  
I notice that the price is 3d, which is per-  
haps rather high. If a man sends a 5s  
note to Tattersall's sweeps, the Post Of-  
fice authorities will deal with the recipient  
of the letter if they can trace him. Here  
we have a newspaper, a copy of each issue  
of which must under the law be sent to the  
Postal Department, and it is permitted to  
publish and circulate an appeal not to the  
electors to alter the law, but to persons sub-  
ject to the law, to revolt and refuse to obey  
it.

Senator Milten: The Post and Telegraph  
Department aids in distributing it.

Senator Chataway: That is the point I am  
making here. The question of Defence is  
not a party question, and the Government  
of to-day or of to-morrow will have to en-  
force the law in this matter. Sooner or later  
they will have to put a stop to these appeals  
to persons to violate the law. They cannot  
allow this kind of thing to go on indefi-  
nitely, and if the present Government will  
not put an end to it, some other Govern-  
ment must do so. I do not invite the Gov-  
ernment to attack a particular individual  
who is trying to secure some notoriety, and  
to make a martyr of him before the country.  
We do not make martyrs of any one when  
we take action to deal with people who are  
connected with Tattersall's sweeps by refus-  
ing to deliver letters to them, and in the  
same way we shall not make a martyr of  
any one if the Post and Telegraph Depart-  
ment refuses to allow literature of this sort  
to be circulated throughout the country,  
largely at the Commonwealth expense, with

intent to defeat a Commonwealth law. I  
have no wish to delay the business of the  
Senate, but I regard this matter as one of  
very serious import to the country. If the  
Government have not at present any power  
to deal with the people who publish and  
circulate this kind of seditious matter, I  
invite them to introduce a short measure  
which will give them the necessary power;  
and I venture to say that it will receive no  
opposition from either side in the Senate.  
It must be made quite clear, not only that  
the law is binding on those who are actually  
engaged in active military service, but that  
no one is at liberty to preach sedition and  
mutiny to those who are being trained in  
the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth.

Senator Gardiner: The honorable senator  
would not support a law to suppress arti-  
cles of the kind to which he has referred?

Senator Chataway: I would suppress any  
persons who endeavor to preach absolute re-  
bellion. I have no objection to any person  
urging that the law should be altered. Let  
Senator Gardiner make no mistake as to  
what I mean. If he is against compulsory  
training, let him say so from a public plat-  
form, or through the press; but I say that,  
so long as it is the law of the land, it is ab-  
solute treason and mutiny to appeal to those  
who are actually being trained under the  
law to break away and refuse, as this news-  
paper says, "to take the military oath."

Senator Givens: Does the honorable sen-  
ator not think that it is possible to make  
too much of the whole matter?

Senator Chataway: That is a matter of  
opinion. I honestly admit that I have given  
the question consideration for a week or ten  
days. I have been thinking it over, and  
have heard arguments for and against the  
course I am adopting. I believe that the  
best way to put an end to this kind of thing  
is to squelch it in the bud. I cannot say  
that I approve the theory that the best way  
to prevent the spread of such opinions is to  
ignore them. I can say from my political  
experience that a great number of people  
thought that they could ignore the Labor  
party, and by doing so they have allowed it  
to grow until it holds the very honorable po-  
sition which it occupies now in the govern-  
ment of this country. I say that it is bet-  
ter that the Government should make their  
intention perfectly clear, and should squelch  
this sort of thing in the early stages rather  
than permit it to grow.

Senator Long: Does the honorable sen-  
ator think that the articles to which he refers  
are calculated to influence public opinion?

Senator Chataway: Another article of the  
same kind appeared in the Brisbane *Worker*.  
Those who are responsible for the publica-  
tion of the *Pioneer* do not, and never have,  
agreed with me, nor I with them, but I do  
not mind giving them a free advertisement  
by saying that their newspaper is read by  
hundreds of people who would not get the  
leaflets, which are often distributed in the  
way in which leaflets on this subject have  
been distributed in Sydney.

Senator W. Russell: Where is this news-  
paper published?

Senator Chataway: In the important city  
of Mackay, in Queensland. I ask the Gov-  
ernment to say that this kind of thing will  
be suppressed. If they have no power un-  
der the law now to suppress it, I hope they  
will pass a law to enable them to do so. It  
must be obvious to honorable senators that  
there is something rotten in the state of  
Denmark when people can preach absolute  
sedition, and urge mere boys, who are not  
electors, to resist the law. We have already  
had a large number of prosecutions of boys  
in connection with our system of universal  
training. A case of the kind occurred in  
Brisbane the other day in which a young  
fellow was fined £1, with an alternative of  
fourteen days' imprisonment, for misbehav-  
ing himself. Another case occurred at Rock-  
hampton, in which a similar penalty was  
imposed, but the magistrate made the state-  
ment that the lad charged with the offence  
was liable to three months' imprisonment.  
What can we believe? We must assume  
that this teaching is having effect, and it  
should be remembered that those who are  
being penalised are not the blatherskites  
who publish this seditious matter, but the  
young fellows who are being trained for the  
defence of the Commonwealth. These men  
are preaching doctrines which are aimed  
directly against the law established by the  
Commonwealth. I do not want to make  
martyrs of those men, but I do hope that  
something will be done to make it quite  
clear that this kind of thing must be stopped

straight away. If a man does not like the  
system of compulsory training, let him ap-  
proach the electors on the subject, but do  
not let him preach mutiny in the ranks of  
cadets. Otherwise, not the men who preach  
these doctrines will be landed in trouble,  
but the cadets themselves, and that really  
means that the parents will be put to trou-  
ble and expense.

Senator Pearce: I do think, with all re-  
spect to Senator Chataway, that he has not  
been well advised in bringing forward this  
motion. I accept this assurance that he has  
no desire to make defence a party question.  
But, while accepting that assurance, I say  
that, in my opinion, he has been extremely  
ill-advised in giving to the leaflets to which  
he has referred a prominence and import-  
ance that I am sure nobody outside Parlia-  
ment, and very few inside, would think of  
giving them. There are many people in  
Australia who have never heard of these  
leaflets before, but who will hear of them  
now by reason of this motion for the ad-  
journment of the Senate. We have to re-  
member that the compulsory training law  
affects a very large number of the youths of  
this country. Nearly 150,000 youths regis-  
tered under the law, without a solitary pro-  
secution. That number exceeded the esti-  
mate of the Department—based on returns  
furnished by the statistical bureau—a fact  
which should bring home to all of us that  
there is an overwhelming mass of public  
opinion behind the law. It should also as-  
sure us how freely, ungrudgingly, and splen-  
dently, the people, and especially the youths,  
of Australia have responded to the obliga-  
tions imposed by Parliament. It is obvious,  
however, that, no matter what law is passed,  
a minority will always be opposed to it. In  
this case there is a minority—undoubtedly a  
small one—who are opposed to compulsory  
training. It is a well-known fact that all  
minorities who hold strong opinions are in-  
clined to be vehement in the expression of  
them. The smaller the minority, the noisier  
it is often disposed to be, in order to direct  
attention to its particular set of opinions.  
The more hopeless their case, the more ex-  
treme are the measures such people take to  
attract attention to themselves. We have  
no reason whatever to believe that the puny  
efforts which have been made to defeat the  
law are having the slightest effect. These  
leaflets were distributed months ago. But I  
say—and say advisedly—that they have had  
no more effect upon the carrying out of the  
law than the proverbial fly has on a wheel.

Senator Chataway: I spoke about a news-  
paper.

Senator Pearce: The Government are quite  
prepared, if circumstances show it to be ne-  
cessary and advisable, to take action to pre-  
vent the law being thwarted, and also to  
deal with those who incite to disobedience.  
We are quite prepared to do that. As re-  
gards the use of the Post Office for the cir-  
culation of literature of this character, it is  
my intention to bring the subject under the  
notice of the Postmaster-General and to ask  
him to see that the Post Office is not used  
for such a purpose. With regard to Sen-  
ator Chataway's other proposition, that we  
should prosecute these people, I say that if  
circumstances show such a course to be ne-  
cessary this Government will not hesitate to  
take it. But, since this question has been  
raised, I ask honorable senators to put  
to themselves the question—would it  
have been wise for us to take such action?  
We know that this is not a new question in  
the history of the British people. History  
shows us that the British race have been  
remarkable for the amount of personal lib-  
erty that their Government has allowed, es-  
pecially to those who were in a minority in  
respect to their opinions. It has been the  
practice of the British Government, as it  
has been the practice of Australian Govern-  
ments, to give considerable latitude to those  
who were in a hopeless minority, and who  
were struggling to put their opinions before  
the people. I venture to say that in this  
very city, on any Sunday afternoon, you  
can go down to the Yarra Bank and hear  
doctrines preached by one or two indi-  
viduals that are wholly subversive of the laws  
of State and Commonwealth. Yet those  
doctrines are there preached in the hearing  
of policemen. I ask honorable senators  
who know that that kind of thing has been  
going on for twenty years—has it had any  
effect? Has it incited the people of this  
State to be law-breakers or to defy the law?  
We know that it has had no more effect  
upon public opinion than water has on a

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Receipt of Sample Copy of this Paper is an invitation to you to become a Subscriber.

### To our Contributors.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST are reminded that our space is exceedingly limited. The more short articles and crisp and snappy paragraphs will have the best chance of securing publication.

Writers are asked to note that preference will be given to articles dealing with current industrial and political events from a Revolutionary Socialist viewpoint. Articles must not exceed 1000 words. Open Column contributions exceeding 500 words cannot be printed.

Write legibly, on one side of the paper only, and leave good space between the lines.

When posting, leave ends open, and mark "Press Copy Only." A penny stamp will then be sufficient from any part of Australia. Address to "The Editor." No private communication must be included.

Every contribution must bear the writer's name—not necessarily for publication.

Contributions received later than Wednesday cannot be guaranteed insertion in following week's issue.

Friends and Members visiting THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST Office are urged to assist in getting business done with expedition. DON'T STAY TO TALK. We're always busy; and the delays we are subjected to in the daytime we have to make up for by working through the night hours.

**A Blue Mark** through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

**A Red Mark** indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

Capitalists want wars.  
Politicians declare wars.  
Preachers pray for victories in wars.  
Working men fight the wars.  
If the masters want blood, let them cut their own throats.  
Let those who want "great victories" go to the firing line and get them.  
If war is good enough to pray for, it is good enough to go to up close where steel flashes, bones snap, and blood spurts.  
They say: "WAR IS HELL!"  
Well, then, let those who want Hell go to Hell!  
—GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK.

### "Treasonable Literature."

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

We will speak out; we will be heard,  
Though all earth's system crack.  
We will not bate a single word,  
Nor take a letter back.

RUSSELL LOWELL'S lines form an admirable reply for the International Socialists to fling back in defiance at Senators Pearce, Long, and De Lorge, of the Labor Party, and Senators Chataway, St. Ledger, Sayers, and Millen, of the Liberal Party, who shouted so excitedly in the Senate the other day.

Senator Chataway's motion had a double purpose: 1. To fling into jail the Socialists who disapprove of boys being trained to do murder; 2. To prevent Socialist and other anti-militarist papers being carried through the post. The International Socialist Party might well say with Milton:

I did but prompt the age to quit their cloys  
By the known rules of ancient liberty.  
When straight a barbarous noise envenomed me,  
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs.

That Senator Chataway or any other Liberal or the Liberal Party as a whole should advocate this sort of tyranny and political corruption no one is surprised. Our revolutionary anti-militarist propaganda threatens the fundamentals of the Capitalist system—threatens the class interests of the Capitalists, whose stolen property the boy conscripts are to be trained to defend from the workers it has been stolen from, as well as against the capitalists of other countries.

The manifesto Senator Chataway quoted from asked the boys how they would feel on a day when they stood, a long row of trained murderers, rifle in hand, awaiting the order to shoot down their relatives and friends.

It also set forth that a disciplined soldier must have no will, no conscience, no self-respect; must be just an automaton ruled by the order of a superior officer.

It was further urged that now is the time to protest against this training

for organised murder—"now is the time to make up your minds never to take the military oath, which deprives you of will and conscience," and it declared that the boys very rightly scoffed at their officers and jeered at the drill intended to make them marching and fighting dummies.

The manifesto also explained to the boys (although Senator Chataway was careful not to read this portion) that all wars were made by the capitalists; and that they were to be forcibly trained so as to be ready to defend the property which the capitalists have stolen from the workers.

In the most fanatical language did Senators Chataway, St. Ledger, Sayers, Millen, and Long denounce the Socialists because they counselled the boys not to do murder! And, as we have already said, no one wonders that they did so. Murder is a necessary part of capitalist rule.

To the demands of these Senators that Socialists and others who disapprove of teaching boys how to do murder should be jailed, and that newspapers and other literature disapproved of by Liberal and Labor advocates of the murder scheme, should not be allowed to go through the post, Senator Pearce made a reply which gladdened their hearts. After a most woeeful wigggle (in which in his pitiable extremity he resorted to stupid lying concerning the Socialists, who he said were only making their anti-military propaganda for personal advancement, who were deliberately seeking martyrdom, and who were worthless persons, anyhow), in the course of which he deprecated Senator Chataway's motion because of the wide publicity it would give to the anti-militarist position, he promised that he would take action, if necessary, against the authors of such pernicious literature, and further promised that Mr. Josiah Thomas should be asked to stop anti-militarist literature disapproved of by the Liberal and Labor Parties being sent through the post office.

The International Socialists DEFY SENATOR PEARCE TO JAIL ANY WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SOCIALIST MANIFESTO. We will furnish him with the name of the author of the manifesto; the name of the registered publisher of this paper he can get from the Prothonotary. And if he and his class party have courage enough to face the courts, we are prepared to justify the manifesto there. But Senator Pearce dare not go into court. Shakespeare says:

It is the covish terror of his spirit  
That dare not undertake.

By his reply he has given himself away considerably. He has practically declared that our statement that if the boys were called upon to shoot their own relatives and obeyed they would be murderers is a pernicious statement. But a better authority than Senator Pearce has said that every soldier is a fully-equipped murderer.

Senator Pearce and his party have legislated that the boys must take an oath which means in effect that, if called upon in the interests of the capitalist class, they are to shoot their own fathers and brothers and fellow-workers in times of industrial revolt. When we tell the boys NOT to take that oath, Senator Pearce describes our conduct as pernicious. Therefore, Senator Pearce's position is that it's quite right for the boys to take an oath involving the shooting of relatives and unionists in the interests of the ruling class. And for telling the boys NOT to shoot their own fathers and brothers and their fellow-unionists, even if ordered to do so by one of Senator Pearce's officers, we are to be prosecuted and our papers denied carriage through the post!

We shall keep on telling the boys that, if ever they do so shoot in obedience to orders, THEY WILL BE

MURDERERS. Let Senator Pearce keep on telling them otherwise.

We shall also keep on pointing out to the boys how Senator Pearce wants them to learn to "defend their country"—which they don't own—while inserting a special clause to exempt himself (brave man!) and other Senators who object to our anti-militarism. These patriotic men, who want to jail us, are quite willing that the schoolboys shall shed their last drop of blood in defence of their masters' interests. But the Senators won't bleed; when war comes they'll go to the mountains on their free passes. It must surely have been Senator Pearce that Bobbie Burns had in his mind when he wrote in his "Ode to a Mouse":

Wee, sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie,  
O what a panic's in thy breastie!

We shall keep on telling the boys, too, that the reason Senator Pearce and his party didn't make conscripts of the men was because they knew the men would revolt, and the Labor Party would lose votes.

We shall keep on telling the boys that if they shoot down the workers of other countries to defend the stolen goods of the capitalists of this country, they will be doing murder.

We shall propagate the idea of the general strike to prevent the troops from moving in the event of internal industrial war or international war.

We shall propagate the idea of "insurrection rather than war"; of sabotage; of desertion—when Senator Pearce and his fellow-schemers endeavor to precipitate war.

And we shall not do it for personal gain or for martyrdom, as Senator Pearce most untruthfully stated in the Senate. We shall do it because it is OUR DUTY TO OUR CLASS to do it.

An instance of the evil that results from fostering the spirit of murder was evidenced last week, when the returned cadets explained how while they were in England they hoped that war would break out, so they might take part in it. The primal savage instinct—the desire to kill—was awakened in them. The cadets also seem to have wished that they might have been used against the workers who were on strike while they were in England. They tell how when in uniform they were hooted by the unionists; and the fact that this was so is most gratifying. The strikers recognised in the military dress the garb that hides the man whose business it is to do murder for the sake of the master class. The British workers had had the masters' message brought to them in blood with bullets from the soldiers' rifles.

But Senator Pearce would, of course, denounce the "pernicious conduct" of the unionists who hooted the king's uniform. Senator Pearce has been to see the king—has worn "knee breeches and a blouse that buttoned up the back" what time he squirmed before Capitalism's figurehead. Senator Pearce is "loyal"—he no longer holds with the pernicious ideas of the common working people who are disloyal.

As to Senator Pearce's promise that the post office would be used in a party way to suppress papers and literature the Liberal and Labor Parties disapprove of, there are several things to be borne in mind—before that act of corruption can be perpetrated.

Mr. Josiah Thomas, the Postmaster-General, has stated that he is opposed to Conscription, but knuckles down to it because it is in the Labor Platform.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Thomas will be corrupt enough to obey Senator Pearce and use his position to further a scheme he disapproves of by stopping papers that object to that scheme from going through the post. Tyrannical suppression of that kind for a corrupt purpose even

an opportunist "Labor" member might well balk at.

If Mr. Thomas does obey Mr. Pearce, he can only do it illegally, for there is no Federal law that gives him the power to stop anti-militarist literature from going through the post. Mr. Pearce was either deplorably ignorant of this fact, or he was determined to do things whether the law permitted him or not. We know the ruling class will break every law every time that class interests demand the breaking of it.

If Mr. Thomas stops THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, to be consistent he will have to stop *Barrier Daily Truth*, *Queensland Worker*, *Mackay Pioneer*, and other official organs of his own party. Of course, we know the ruling class is never deterred by considerations of consistency from doing acts of corruption.

And the fact that the Liberals have declared that they will support any such act of corruption may have some weight.

However this may be, WE DEFY THE LABOR PARTY TO DECREE THIS PAPER SHALL NOT GO THROUGH THE POST. We'll get it to the readers in any case. And we have no doubt that every paper with a throbb of freedom in its pages would denounce any such action as that promised by Senator Pearce.

We defy the Labor Government to institute proceedings against the revolutionary Socialists because of the "treasonable literature" they have circulated and will continue to circulate. There's nothing in it that's treasonable to the working-class, and those Laborites who denounce it are themselves traitors to working-class interests—Senator Pearce one of the most treacherous of them all.

This, then, is our message of defiance to the "loyal" Federal Labor Government, and in finally flinging it in their teeth, we will once more let Russell Lowell speak for us:

Let Liars fear, let Cowards shrink,  
Let TRAITORS turn away—  
Whatever we have dared to think,  
THAT DARE WE ALSO SAY

Continued from Page 1.

duck's back. But if you were to arrest any of those men the mere fact of the arrest would at once appeal to the sympathies of many people who would pay no heed to the doctrines preached. Prosecution would make martyrs of them and would give them a case where to-day they have none. One of the grandest features of British government, I am proud to say, is that it can afford, and has afforded, to treat that kind of thing with contemptuous indifference. The very thing that has killed such incitations to break the law has been that very contemptuous indifference. I have said that we are faced with a similar situation in regard to almost every law that imposes obligations upon the people. There are other people than the International Socialists who have broken the law in this respect. Only this week in Queensland, the Rev. Mr. Garland, dealing with the regulation which calls upon the cadets to go into camp at Easter-time, said that if an attempt were made to put the regulation into force—if the Government did not withdraw it—he and others would feel that it was their duty to ask the cadets not to go into camp and the parents not to permit them to do so.

Senator Chataway: When people do that kind of thing they ought to be prosecuted.

Senator Pearce: That gentleman would be greatly astonished if he were told that he was a law-breaker, and that he was guilty of treason. Does Senator Chataway suggest that the Government should at once rush in and prosecute him?

Senator Chataway: No. But when he does what he threatens to do the Government should prosecute him.

Senator Pearce: As a matter of fact the reverend gentleman was barking up the wrong tree, because



there is no such regulation in existence. But I wish now to give honorable senators an illustration of what happens elsewhere. Quite recently titled legislators in Great Britain have declared at public meetings that if the British Parliament carries a measure conferring Home Rule upon Ireland, they will advise the people of the north of Ireland to resist it by force of arms. Did the British Government arrest these gentlemen for treason?

Senator Chataway: Wait till they do what they threaten.

Senator Pearce: I would point out to Senator Chataway that the persons whom he condemns have not yet done anything. They have merely talked and written just as have the titled individuals to whom I refer. The worse thing the British Government could do would be to call upon these individuals to face a charge of treason. In many cases persons do these things in the hope that the Government will take action, and in my judgment it would have been wiser for Senator Chataway, and those associated with him in this motion, to have treated the authors of the pernicious literature to which reference has been made with contemptuous indifference. We can afford to treat them in that way, because their statements have not the slightest effect upon the success of our defence scheme. I would also point out that the prosecutions which Senator Chataway cited were not instituted for breaches of the law as the result of this class of literature, because in the case at Rockhampton which was mentioned by him, the lad had complied with the law by enrolment. But his conduct on the parade ground was bad.

Senator Chataway: He was guilty of jeering at his officer.

Senator Pearce: The worst thing the Government could do at the present juncture would be to make martyrs of these persons. Nothing would please the originators of the leaflet to which Senator Chataway referred more than would any action on our part which would place them on the pedestal of martyrdom. They are not worth it. At the same time, if circumstances show that action is necessary to enforce the law, we shall not hesitate to take it. The Government certainly cannot be accused of exhibiting any lack of courage. They have demonstrated that in connection with this very law. Past Governments have merely talked about it, but the present Government put it into force. We are prepared to take whatever action may be necessary to make it a success. I exceedingly regret that Senator Chataway has given such undue prominence to the authors of this pernicious literature by directing attention to it from his place in this Chamber. In my opinion, he would have been better advised had he not done so.

Senator St. Ledger (Queensland): The speech of the Minister of Defence affords ample justification for the action of Senator Chataway in bringing forward this motion. The Minister prefaced his remarks with a declaration which pleased everybody—a declaration which will be gratefully received by the entire community. I wish to direct the Minister's attention to sub-section 3 of section 75 of our Defence Act, which reads—

Any person who counsels or aids any person who has enlisted or who is liable to enlist in any part of the Defence Force not to perform any duty he is required by this act to perform, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six months.

Either that section of the Act must become a dead letter, or any repetition of treasonable conduct must be punished. Youths have been fined for insubordination, and magistrates have already warned them that any repetition of the offence will be severely punished. The Minister's declaration that any person may incite the youth to insubordination without being liable to the penalty prescribed by the law for such conduct may be

destructive of all discipline in our Defence Force. What will be the effect of the Minister's speech? The conclusion which will be drawn from it is that, in the future, the authors of treasonable literature will be placed on the same level as the orators on the Yarra Bank, and will escape the consequences of their treasonable conduct. The Minister even hinted that we may well condone such conduct, because illustrious and titled persons in Great Britain have made worse declarations in regard to Home Rule for Ireland. He was most unfortunate in his reference to Home Rule, seeing that the measure which will endow Ireland with the powers of self-government is not yet Imperial law. But the acts which have been committed by the persons to whom Senator Chataway has directed attention, constitute a breach of the provisions of our Defence Act, which is the law of the land. When Home Rule becomes Imperial law, it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to see effect is given to it. The Defence Act is law of the land, and an incitement to break that law is being published by some persons. Because the offence is the first or second one, because it comes from insignificant persons, that is no reason why the Minister should proceed, if not to wink at it, to palliate it, by a speech, which, in parts, was dangerously weak.

Senator Rae: Unfortunately I was unable to be present when this matter was introduced. But the remarks of Senator St. Ledger would seem to indicate that the Defence Act has been violated as the result of this alleged incitement to rebellious conduct.

Senator St. Ledger: I did not say so.

Senator Millen: The incitement itself is a violation of the law.

Senator Rae: While I am a strong advocate of compulsory military training, and feel very much inclined to rebel, because it is restricted so much that my children are not able to be trained, living, as they do, some distance from a railway, yet I think that if the system does not meet with the approval of the vast majority of the public, it must inevitably break down. We are living under a system of democratic government, in which the will of the majority must ultimately prevail.

Senator Chataway: This is a question for the electors to consider, not for the boys.

Senator Rae: I am not talking about the boys, but about the system, as I am entitled to do. If it is to break down through the refusal of any considerable number of youths to be enrolled that can only be done by a very general approval on the part of their elders. No body of youths can very long defy the opinions of their parents and guardians. Consequently, so long as the vast majority of the people of the Commonwealth believe in a system of compulsory enrolment and training, I think it will go all right. If, from any cause whatever public opinion is altered, then, however much some of us may regret it, we shall have to submit to the will of the majority. I contend that in a democratic community no system is worth its salt unless it can stand criticism.

Senator Millen: It is not a criticism of the system which is complained of.

Senator Rae: It is of the nature of criticism.

Senator Chataway: No it's an appeal to the boys.

Senator Rae: If it is denunciation, if it is incitement, it must be based on something. I have not seen the leaflet which had been circulated, but I have read and heard general statements of the kind for some months. In fact, ever since a proposal on the subject was made, a section—some in Sydney, I know—have strongly denounced it as being the same as the military conscription system in Europe, and denounced it, too, in the most violent and unmeasured language; and from time to time they have adduced what passed duty as argument backing up the line they took. If they are appealing to youths of from fourteen to seventeen years of age, they have to bring forward reasons why it will be detrimental to their interests and those of the community for the Commonwealth to follow that course. It really borders very closely on a criticism of the newly-enacted system. We should allow the widest criticism of any great measure before we proceed to take ac-

tion which would brand persons as criminals. I share to some extent the view expressed by Senator Pearce, that there are some persons concerned in this matter who are on the look-out for advertisement. There are some who would only rejoice if they were called to wear the crown of martyrdom. It would be playing into their hands if any action were taken at this stage. At the same time, I think the Minister rather bitterly denounced some of these men in saying that they were unworthy of regard or respect, and should be treated with contemptuous indifference. I do not know the authors of the leaflet or pamphlet complained of, but I have heard some very good men denounce compulsory training who I believe were led, by false deductions from the military system of Europe, to believe that our present system approximates to it, and would probably bring about similar evils. I think that they were arguing illogically and making wrong deductions from the facts they brought forward.

Senator Pearce: My statement related, not to those who think that is not a wise and proper system, but to those who incite boys to commit a breach of the law. We respect those who differ as to the wisdom of the system.

Senator Rae: I misunderstood the honorable senator. Honorable senators must recollect that an incitement to rebel is not generally taken notice of until it produces some solid evil.

Senator Millen: Is not a breach of the law an evil?

Senator Rae: Those who feel strongly on any matter frequently transgress the limits of the law in regard to incitement. If notice were taken of every case of that kind honorable senators on the other side, or their friends, would not be altogether free. There would be innumerable prosecutions if notice was taken of every utterance which is not strictly conformable to the law. Every one must ultimately be his own judge.

Senator Millen: I think that you are speaking personally.

Senator Rae: No. I defy any person I have known to say that he has never broken a law. I defy Senator Millen to say so.

Senator Millen: I can say it readily, without turning a hair.

Senator Rae: There is a number of things which the honorable senator can say without turning a hair.

Senator Chataway: You challenged him, and received an answer.

Senator Rae: I do not believe the honorable senator.

Senator Chataway: You must accept his statement.

Senator Rae: I do not think that parliamentary usage requires me to believe the statement, though of course I have to accept it. If a criminal proceeding were instituted against every person who uttered words which were not strictly in accordance with the law—that is, in regard to inciting or suggesting resistance to the law—every second man in the Commonwealth would be prosecuted, and the other half ought to be. Those who prate so much about the observance of law and order do so only when it is the other fellow who is transgressing the law, and every mother's son of them is only too ready to break the law and denounce it when it suits him to do so. We hear that the Unionist party in Great Britain and in North of Ireland are inciting people to armed resistance to Home Rule for Ireland. It has been stated that in Ulster the people are piling up arms and ammunition ready for the emergency when Home Rule is enacted. Senator St. Ledger was only quibbling when he said that there was no analogy between the action of those opposed to Home Rule for Ireland and that of the persons of whom Senator Chataway has complained on the ground that Home Rule for Ireland has not yet been enacted. The statements which have been published concerning those who are opposed to Home Rule for Ireland may, of course, only be the usual cable romances.

Senator St. Ledger: Many of them are romances.

Senator Rae: Just so. We know that the newspapers that support honorable members opposite are noted for their want of veracity. If it were not for that they would have no influence in securing the election of a single member of Parliament. While I am glad to have Senator St. Ledger's concurrence in these views, I say that, if we are to take any notice at all of the cables published in the newspapers, we must believe that a considerable section of His Majesty's subjects are preparing for armed resistance in anticipation of an alteration of the law. In my opinion, it would be most inadvisable, at this stage, to take any such action as has been suggested in this matter. It should, for the present, I think, be treated with indifference. I may say, however, if it be not transgressing the limits of the question before the Senate, that there are matters in connection with the Act which will require very serious attention before long. One of these will be the attitude—

President: Order!

Senator Rae: And I out of order in alluding to the Defence Act. With all due respect to you, sir, I think that, until I have transgressed, I should not be called to order.

The President: Order! The terms of the question are these: "The circulation of treasonable literature in regard to compulsory training."

Senator Millen: Is it not very awkward to have to observe the law?

Senator Rae: I have no doubt that Senator Millen feels that it is, but with his great abilities he is usually able to get round it. In regard to these alleged treasonable utterances, I point out that there has been advice given to cadets, and it appears to have influenced a few in some districts to refuse to drill with non-unionists. I do not know whether any steps are contemplated to deal with that matter; but it is one which may assume very considerable proportions in the future. There is another matter which may well come under this heading, if we are to deal with all these questions; we may have to decide what should happen if unionists in the Cadet Forces were to be called upon to shoot down strikers who were in revolt.

Senator Millen: It is not fair to say that, as no effort of the kind was made.

Senator Keating (Tasmania): I infer that, either the gravity of the particular article which was read by Senator Chataway in submitting his motion has commended itself to the Minister's serious consideration, or that, prior to his motion being submitted, the honorable senator was cognizant of the publication of that or similar articles throughout the Commonwealth. In either case, his statement in the Senate to-day will amount to a warning to all who are, or have been, instrumental in circulating amongst the reading public such literature as that to which we have been treated to-day, that for the future they will have to be careful, not of their criticism, I would remind Senator Rae, of the policy of the Defence Act, but of the advice they give to the public to disobey that Act, if they wish to preserve the privileges the Commonwealth Government give for the transmission of their publications through the post. They will also have to look very carefully to their utterances in that regard if they wish to evade the consequences of the obligations which would be cast upon the Government to take action against them as inciting to breaches of a most important public duty imposed by the Defence Act. Some criticism was offered on the ground that Senator Chataway based his motion upon a statement which appeared in a newspaper published at Mackay. I venture to say that it matters not how obscure may be the centre from which a newspaper is issued—

Senator Gardiner: Mackay is not an obscure centre.

Senator Keating: I am not saying that it is, but that no matter how obscure may be the centre from which advice of that kind comes, through the medium of a newspaper, its obscurity shall not be an excuse for its publication. If obscurity of origin is to be regarded as an excuse in one case, why not in all? To adopt such a theory would be to let a trickle grow into a stream, and the stream grow into a flood which later on could not be dammed. If I understand the argument of some honorable senators correctly, it is then and then only that we should proceed to take action. The Government should deal with a matter of this kind at its inception, in the way indicated by the Minister of Defence. If the debate has no other effect than that all concerned in the publication of newspapers, leaflets, or other means of distributing information, criticism, or advice, are brought to realise that if they preach that the provisions of the Act must be violated, and that objection to it must be exemplified by sedition and mutiny, they bring themselves within the pale of the law, the motion will have been amply justified. With regard to the Minister's expressed intention to consult his colleague the Postmaster-General, I should like to say that, after a hurried reference to the Post and Telegraph Act, I do not see that there is any provision in that Act that would enable the Postmaster-General to take summary action in such a case as this. There is provision in the Act to enable him to prevent the transmission through the post of blasphemous, obscene, or indecent matter. He has also the power, which has been freely exercised, and very often mischievously exercised perhaps, to prohibit the transmission of postal matter in relation to consultations; also postal matter in connection with bookmakers, where, I believe, it has never been exercised; and in relation to others who live on racing, where also, I believe, it has never been exercised. But so far as seditious matter is concerned, from a hurried glance at the Act I have been unable to discover any provision dealing with it. Senator Chataway has expressed a wish which I echo, that, if this be so, before the session closes the Government will see fit to introduce a short amending Bill to remedy that defect. Such a measure would, I believe, receive the unanimous approval of the Senate.

Senator Sayers (Queensland)—It is not long since I returned to Australia, but I have heard this matter commented upon time after time. It is public talk that a certain class of people are inciting the youths of the Commonwealth to rebellion.

Senator W. Russell.—What a bad lot the people of Queensland must be.

Senator Chataway.—What about Victoria?



Senator Long: We have never seen the article referred to in Victoria.

Senator Sayers: I can assure honorable senators that I have been shown the article in Victoria, and by people outside Parliament. I am sure that Senator Chataway does not object to criticism any more than their member of the Senate. No one would object to these newspapers criticising our military policy, and trying to secure the return of members to Parliament who would be willing to repeal the law. It is the will of the country that the Defence Act should be enforced.

Senator Long: So it will.

Senator Sayers: I hope it will, because I believe in it as firmly as does any honorable senator sitting behind the Government. I remind honorable senators that what is objected to is that our youths should be incited to rebel against the law, and to treat their officers with contempt. This sort of thing should not be allowed. Certain people may consider that the law is wrong, but they have no right to advise others to break it. Boys from 16 to 18 are unable to form a wise judgment, and it is wrong that they should be urged to do things which bring themselves and their parents into trouble. This matter should be looked at from that point of view, and I hope the Minister will take action in the way he has indicated. It is not right to induce boys to believe that they may treat their officers with disrespect, and that they will not be punished if they do so.

Senator Long: Has not the law been enforced against those who have broken it?

Senator Sayers: In certain cases it has; but the punishment has fallen, not upon those who have given this advice to the cadets, and who have circulated these leaflets, but upon the youths who have been so advised. We do not want our youths to break the law first and be punished for it afterwards. We want them to uphold the law. We want to bring up our youth with the idea that the law cannot be broken with impunity. To do that we should "get at" the individuals who incite to law-breaking. That is the whole gist of my colleague's action. His argument was, that instead of "getting at" the boys and punishing them, we should strike at the source of the trouble, the individuals who incite to breaches of the law, and who at present escape scot free. I hope that the Minister in conformity with his statement in the earlier part of his speech, will see that the law is carried out. He is there to uphold the law.

Senator Gardiner (N.S.W.): At first I thought that Senator Chataway had brought this subject forward quite unnecessarily. But I now see that if the debate serves no other purpose than to let the public know what kind of petty tyrants would govern this country if persons like Senator St. Ledger, Senator Keating, Senator Chataway, and Senator Sayers were in control of the government—

Senator Sayers: I rise to order. Is the honorable senator in order in referring to other honorable senators as "petty tyrants"?

The President: I do not think that Senator Gardiner said anything that was out of order. I understood him to say that the public could understand from what had taken place what petty tyrants would do if they had the power.

Senator Gardiner:—I should be the last to say anything that I thought my honorable friends would take exception to; but, as they have taken exception to newspapers going through the post because they express opinions differing from their own—

Senator Sayers:—What about a "petty tyrant" who, because he was the stronger, would pull the nose of another man?

Senator Gardiner:—The honorable senator should really let me off, because that is a very tender spot with me! One thing to which I take exception was the statement of the Minister that he would interview the Postmaster-General and see whether publication of this kind could not be prevented from being transmitted through the post. The sooner we have the post-office managed on the lines of a commercial institution, and do not use it according to the views of different parties who wish to stop the circulation of newspapers with which they do not agree, the better it will be. In introducing the system of compulsory training in this country, we took a step that the people in the Old Land always refused to take, out of consideration for individual rights and interests. To think that we could take such a step in this country, where we boast of a greater measure of freedom than is enjoyed anywhere else, and escape criticism and the expression of strong opinions would be altogether unreasonable.

Senator Sayers:—No one objects to criticism.

Senator Gardiner:—Then what was the objection?

Senator Millen:—The objection was inciting to a breach of the law.

Senator Gardiner:—The argument was that there must be an early suppression of views with which the honorable senator and his friends do not agree.

Senator Chataway:—Is it the honorable senator's proposition that the cadets should refuse to obey orders? If that is so, we know exactly where we are.

Senator Gardiner:—There is certainly one thing in connection with compulsory training to which I do object, and for which there is not the slightest necessity. In my opinion it is a mistake to compel the youths to take oaths that they will do certain things when they are trained. The sooner we get away from that practice the better. We should not require our youths to take oaths which would compel them to shoot down their relatives because they were concerned in a union.

We are training our young men to fight for something different altogether. I do not know whether there is any necessity for oaths at all in connection with military training in this country.

Senator Chataway:—The honorable senator took an oath when he came into this Senate.

Senator Rae:—There was no necessity for that.

Senator Gardiner:—None, whatever.

Senator Chataway:—Still, the honorable senator took the oath.

Senator Gardiner:—I took the oath as a loyal subject—though I am a little more loyal than the honorable senator himself is.

Senator Rae:—It is only a matter of form, anyhow.

Senator St. Ledger:—What? The oath only a matter of form?

Senator Gardiner:—I think that we should consider this question in the light of experience. What has been the experience of the last twenty years? We have had frequent misuses of the authority of Governments by the party to which honorable senators opposite belong. It is that which has excited mistrust throughout Queensland. Nobody can wonder at such a result who knows anything about the recent history of Queensland.

Senator Chataway:—One of the documents that I quoted came, not from Queensland at all, but from New South Wales.

Senator Gardiner:—I understood that the honorable senator quoted from a Queensland newspaper, and I can quite sympathize with any man who has grown up under the misuse of authority by past Queensland Governments. I can quite understand such a man writing articles stronger in their terms than would have been the case if he had lived, say, in Tasmania. There has been a constant misuse of the authority of Governments supported by people like Senator St. Ledger, Senator Chataway, and Senator Sayers. I do not think that they will object to my using their names in this connexion. These people now want to suppress newspapers, because they publish strong articles now and then.

Senator Vardon:—Does the honorable senator think that the newspaper quoted was absolutely right?

Senator Gardiner:—I had never seen the newspaper until Senator Chataway read a small portion of an article from it. I wish he had given us the benefit of the whole article. I venture to say, however, that if one of us had produced in the Senate, not a small publication like that, enjoying a trifling circulation, but a newspaper like the Sydney Daily Telegraph, or the Sydney Morning Herald, containing an announcement that a branch of one of the Liberal organisations in New South Wales had said that they would hang the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and if we had contended that that newspaper should not be sent through the post, honorable senators opposite would have laughed at us, and called us ridiculous. Yet such a thing as I have described has occurred within the last fortnight.

Senator Chataway:—Why not produce the newspaper?

Senator Gardiner:—It is just as well to produce it. I have before me an extract from the Sydney Morning Herald containing the following paragraph:—

STUART TOWN'S ANGER.

The Liberal League at Stuart Town (which is situated in the Robertson electorate, for which Mr. Willis was defeated at the last election), evidently takes a desperate view of Mr. Willis' recent action. At the last meeting the following resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to the daily papers:—"The Liberal League at Stuart Town is greatly surprised at Mr. Willis' action in accepting the Speakership. He was always treated as a gentleman when member for this electorate. If he dares to show his face in Stuart Town he will be hanged like a dog."

Senator Chataway:—Would not the honorable senator prosecute people if they did hang a man like a dog?

Senator Gardiner:—If we are to follow the argument of Senator Chataway, and those who are supporting him, a newspaper that published a paragraph such as I have quoted should be brought to book, and the Postmaster-General should be moved to stop the circulation of the journal through the post, because this journal actually published a paragraph inciting the people of Stuart Town to hang a man like a dog—not because he had deserted his party, but because he had accepted the Speakership of the Legislative Assembly. The Postmaster-General would have nothing else to do if he applied himself to stopping the circulation through the post of newspapers containing statements of which he did not approve.

Concluded on page 2.

This paper would suggest that all Socialists who are members of craft unions refuse to pay any levy or dues for the upkeep of the P.I.L.

## "AS MEN STRUGGLE."

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

BY ALFRED UNSEN.

"AS MEN STRUGGLE," through life's leaden hours,  
Grim is their warfare, until at the last,  
Dong shadows that lengthen, like ghosts of dead powers,  
Give warning that Sorrow's days soon will be past.

"As men struggle," and hope for the morrow,  
And the gladness of joy that looms on the sea;  
They never dread of the clouds that clothe Sorrow—  
Their long battle ends not till mankind is free.

Adelaide.

## Police-Garrisoned Lithgow.

BY T.A.

THINGS are very quiet here re the strike. Law and order prevails, and scabs walk about like free men.

There was great consternation among the Dooleyites, over THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST'S statement re Dooley's statement in connection with the demand for withdrawal of the police. They wanted the report denied, but this "couldn't be did," because the report was true.

Mr. Dooley was asked on Eight-Hours' Day, while he was speaking publicly, if a majority of one was not a majority. He refused to answer.

If the unionists are jailed at Bathurst what will the unionists of Australia do about it? Will they take it lying down?

It is rumored that another effort is to be made by a strike-breaking Labor politician to wreck the strike here, but so far particulars of the move are not available.

## Coercionist Denny at Pirie.

RECENTLY the A.M.A. carried a motion protesting against the S.A. Coercion Act, and it was decided to instruct the members for the district to vote against it. This seems to have alarmed the Government, and Mr. Denny got to work in an endeavor to get the motion rescinded. He wrote to the A.M.A., offering to explain his Bill, and the offer was accepted. A meeting, open to the public, was held under A.M.A. auspices on Sept. 29, and for an hour or so Mr. Denny endeavored to cajole the Pirie workers. He was subjected to continued interjections, and when he endeavored to say that every strike had failed, he was met with a chorus of protest. "No strike is a failure," he was told. "Every strike is an educational factor." It was significant that Mr. Denny didn't tell the Pirie men what he told Parliament concerning preference. In Parliament he declared that the reason they wanted preference was to get full control of the workers and their unions—that is, legal control by the master class. In his Pirie speech he made it appear that "preference was intended wholly to benefit the workers. At the conclusion of his speech, he objected to discussion.

## The Class War in Tasmania.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, secretary of the Loyal Branch of the A.M.E.A., writes to the editor of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST:

"Many thanks from members and officers of this branch for your article on Sept. 30. Norman White, the victim, happens to be a Socialist, and a particular friend of Socialist Semple of N.Z. We are adopting the coupon system, and everyone directly or indirectly concerned will be called upon to bear their share of the burden. We don't anticipate any very great difficulty in keeping the food supply up. Never before have we stood shoulder to shoulder, backed up by the women, like ours are doing to-day. Each one here is determined not to carry the brand of scab, and persons not involved in the dispute come to the union and ask us to give them a "discharge" to leave the town. We are our own police—John Hop, has less to do than ever. We are, in fact, masters of the situation, and will give a lesson to the Co. that would victimise Norman White or any other member. An injustice to one is an injustice to all."

That letter read a bit different from the "gloomy outlook" statements of the capitalist papers.

Owing to our publication (from *Hunsford*) of the Senate debate on "Reasonable Literature," we are compelled to crowd out a number of original articles by W.R.W., J. Blumenthal, Ajax, Dandelion and others; also continuation of Victor Berger's speech, which will conclude in next issue. We have also had to omit International Notes, Industrial Notes, Trail of Blood, and several reports from Australian centres, also most Party notes.

Lithgow unionists whose wives and children Hoskins is endeavouring to starve, held an eight-hour demonstration the other day. At the dinner, the first toast proposed was that of "The King"—which is much the same as if they had drunk to the health of Mr. Hoskins.

## Jailed by the Labor Party.

THREE Lithgow Unionists Messrs. Scully, Hayes and Williams, have been sentenced by Judge Pring to fifteen months' each on a charge of riot. W. G. Hutton has also been sent to gaol for three years. They are unjustly gaoled. THEY ARE GAOLED AS THE RESULT OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE N.S.W. LABOR GOVERNMENT. The Socialists demand their immediate release! What are you workers going to do about it? A special article dealing with the outrage is crowded out of this issue, and will appear next week.

## To Correspondents.

WATERSIDE, Port Adelaide; T.D. Abernain, M.C., Mt. Lyell, Mrs. J. C. Wallend.—Thanks.

T. A. Lithgow.—Bookseller E. W. Cole, George-street, Sydney, near G.P.O., stocks a history of the Eureka Stockade, and could probably give you information re smaller publications bearing on same event.

F.E.S.H. Hurstville.—Thanks for letter of good wishes; Also for suggestions. Other replies held over.

D. Grant and M. Roche journeyed to Lithgow on Saturday and spoke before splendid crowds on Saturday and Sunday nights.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Balmain branch at Rozelle on Friday night last before a good crowd, Talbot, Moore and Sloane being the speakers.

The usual Sunday night meeting was also held at Balmain.

A meeting of the Newtown branch was held on Oct. 13, when there was a good attendance of members. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Mrs. Duffield; treasurer, Mrs. Griffiths; literature secretary, Comrade Weatherhead.

All the propaganda meetings on Sunday were attended with the usual success. Literature sales were good.

## Propaganda Fixtures.

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Bathurst-street: Grant, Chambers, Young, James.  
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|                            | £ | s   | d     |
|----------------------------|---|-----|-------|
| Already acknowledged       | - | 110 | 18 64 |
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For "The International Socialist."

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Total for week, £1 1s 6d.

## International Socialist Club.

On Sunday, 22nd Oct., a Picnic will be held to Rockdale. Reserved carriages on train and tram.

K. G. DRUHMEI, Sec.

Will correspondents until further notice please address all communications to the Editor (and also private letters for H. E. Holland) to 92 FERRIS-STREET, ANNANDALE.

Letters for the Manager to be addressed to 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney, as heretofore.



(Continued from Page 4.)

Senator Chataway: The Government will not carry letters through the post if they relate to Tattersall's Sweeps, and yet they will carry newspapers inciting people to break the law.

Senator Givens: Yes, they will; I got a letter from Tattersall's the other day.

Senator Gardiner: I do not think there is anything nearly so strong in the article quoted by Senator Chataway as in a statement threatening to hang a man like a dog. But the attitude of Senator Chataway, and his supporters, gives us a good insight as to what their opinions are concerning the suppression of views contrary to their own.

Senator St. Leger: The *Sydney Morning Herald* not not advocate hanging Mr. Willis like a dog.

Senator Gardiner: I am quite well aware that the newspaper did not make the suggestion on its own responsibility, nor was it made by any member of the staff, but it was published and circulated, not in a few hundreds of copies, but by tens of thousands, which were scattered throughout the country. Honorable senators opposite have never disavowed the statement, nor have they made any adverse comment upon it. I hope to hear from my honorable friends a repudiation of such sentiments as expressed by the Liberal party of Stuart Town. Honorable senators opposite can no more dissociate themselves from the Liberals of Stuart Town than they will allow us to dissociate ourselves from statements made in other newspapers with all of which we may not agree. It is ridiculous, in my opinion, to urge that a newspaper should be prevented from being circulated through the post because it declaims against the system of military training. I, myself, am in favor of compulsory military training, because I believe that it may, some day, be necessary for Australia to defend herself, and because trained and efficient Australians will be better equipped for the defence of their country than untrained and inefficient men. But I am well aware that this new departure constitutes a great inroad on individual liberty. This Parliament has said, "We will compel young men to undergo military training." Side by side with that it has compelled them, under cover of the necessity for national defence, to take an oath.

Senator Chataway: The honorable senator thinks that the statements contained in the article which has been quoted were justified.

Senator Gardiner: I do not know what was contained in that article apart from the very brief portion of it which was read by the honorable senator. But I think that any writer is justified in giving expression to his opinions, no matter how strong they may be.

Senator Millen: Then we shall have to amend the law.

Senator Gardiner: I do not know that the law takes cognizance of the opinions expressed by any individual.

Senator Millen: The Defence Act provides for the punishment of those who may be guilty of treasonable conduct. That is the law of the land.

Senator Gardiner: It is merely the military law, and we are not yet under military law, although some honorable senators would like to put us under it without delay.

Senator Millen (N.S.W.): If there be one question which we ought to approach free from all party feeling it is that of compulsory military training. To the principle which it embodies all sections of this Parliament subscribed long ago. Indeed, it was the previous Government which laid down that policy. Yet, so far, honorable senators opposite appear, consciously or unconsciously, to have ignored the point which was raised by Senator Chataway. They have continually declared that they do not object to criticism of our Defence Act, thus implying that we do object to criticism of it, either by newspapers or individuals. Nothing, I am sure, was further from the thoughts of Senator Chataway, or of anybody else. The facts are that there is a demand amongst honorable senators upon this side of the Chamber, just as there ought to be a demand amongst the honorable senators upon the other side of it, that the law of the country should be upheld. Every honorable senator who has spoken from the Ministerial benches has placed himself in the position of an advocate of those who break the law. The law has distinctly laid it down that what the newspaper quoted by Senator Chataway has done should not be done. Yet the Minister himself said, in effect, "Let these people break the law as much as they like. Provided that no harm results from their action we will not interfere with them." Suppose that individuals were to go about the country inciting others to murder—

Senator Gardiner: Like the Liberal party did at Stuart Town.

Senator Millen: The difference between that section of the Liberal party and the party with which the honorable senator is associated is that the former talked about it, whereas the latter would have done it. The Minister of Defence said that no harm has resulted from the breaking of the law, but if any injury did manifest itself the Government would be prompt to take action. In

other words, when the steel has gone they will lock the stable door. Is that what we do in reference to pernicious literature? Certainly not. The moment such literature gets into circulation we stop its dissemination. We do that before an injury has been inflicted, and not afterwards. In the case to which attention has been drawn steps should be taken to punish offenders. In the first place, it is wise to prevent rather than cure an evil; and, secondly, we have on the statute book a law which says that the circulation of treasonable literature is a punishable offence. If there are sections of our Defence Act which may be violated with impunity let us give the community an intimation of what those sections are. Certainly we should not call upon them to obey some of the provisions of the Act while telling them that they are at liberty to break others. If men may break section 75 of the Act as much as they choose, let us wipe it out altogether. The Minister was also illogical when he declared that it was unwise to bring this matter before the Senate, because such action would give the authors of the statements to which objection has been taken, a notoriety to which they are not entitled, because almost simultaneously he affirmed that he intended to do the very thing which he decried. In other words, he is going to confer with the Postmaster-General with a view to seeing if something cannot be done to prevent this pernicious class of literature from passing through the post. Consequently, he intends to give these persons the advertisement which he previously declared ought not to be given to them. If that publication stood alone there might possibly be some justification for allowing it to pass unnoticed.

Senator Rae: The honorable senator would not mind if the publication was only a little one.

Senator Millen: I would. It must be gratifying to us all to receive a Ministerial assurance that our new Defence system has been launched successfully. I say that everything ought to be done to prevent that success being marred in any way. It would be deplorable for the success of the scheme if we had to combat the pernicious spirit which is sought to be inculcated by the article which has been quoted. I am aware that there have been mutterings of discontent amongst the youths of the country, even in my own State. We know that there is a disposition on the part of many cadets to resent the obligation which has been imposed upon them by the law, and it is our duty to say to them, "We will see that our laws are maintained." As we punish a cadet for a breach of the law, it is incumbent upon us to punish even more severely those who may urge him to adopt that course. I would note out a much heavier penalty to a man for an offence of that kind than I would to a mere boy who was led away by him.

Senator Chataway: I am delighted with the reply of the Minister. He has made it perfectly clear that in the future the Government will keep a close watch on those who attempt to incite the youth of Australia to break the law of the land. Senator Gardiner stated that I should have read the whole of the article from which I quoted an extract; but I have no desire to weary the Senate by so doing.

Senator Rae: What is the name of the newspaper?

Senator Chataway: I do not intend to repeat that information. My honorable friend should have been present when I made the statement. The article was addressed to boys, and it stated—

You very rightly scold at the officers and join at the drill.

I am protesting against the circulation of such sentiments, and honorable senators opposite agree with me, though they think it is good party politics to pretend that they do not.

Senator Rae: It is a storm in a tea-cup.

Senator Chataway: We should not allow any person to incite others to break the law of the land. The statement of the Minister of Defence will strengthen the hands of the Department generally and of those who are responsible for the enforcement of the law.

Senator De Largie: Nobody takes any notice of the individuals who made the statements to which exception has been taken.

Senator Chataway: I am very sorry to hear that. I was under the impression that it was the function of the Minister to enforce the law. I think that this discussion will have the effect of drawing attention to the matter in a way which will make it clear that we are not endeavoring to advertise individuals, but to suppress a system which, if permitted to continue, will do a great deal of mischief. The Minister has made it clear that the Government hold the same views as are held by honorable senators upon this side of the chamber; and, in these circumstances, I ask leave to withdraw the motion.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

With Kirkpatrick we say to the boys: "War is Hell. Let those who want Hell, go to Hell!"

Pass this paper on to your friends.

## David Watson Calls for the Police.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

AFTER the coal strike officials had been jailed, Labor members got to work—sometimes openly, but mostly surreptitiously—and persuaded the miners to do two things: 1. Accept a Wadges Board; 2. Affiliate with the P.L.L.

Socialist and Industrial Unionists and other militants deeply resented these acts of treachery, and a number of them rightly determined that they would refuse to pay affiliation fees to the P.L.L., and have consistently refused to pay.

Since then, the Labor Party's action in prosecuting the Lithgow and Carey strikers, in sending the present army of police to Lithgow in Hoskins's interests, and in having the strikers prosecuted, fined, and jailed, has led to a bait being taken to decide whether the C.E.F. should not withdraw from affiliation with the P.L.L., with the result that a majority of nearly a thousand voted in favor of withdrawal. Therefore, the C.E.F. is no longer a part of the P.L.L., whose strike-jailing, strike-wrecking Government is now in power.

Notwithstanding this, when two delegates (whose names the daily press reports do not give) who are also Socialists, appeared at the last meeting of the Delegate Board, the president (D. Watson) intimated that they could not sit as delegates until they had paid their dues to the P.L.L. Very properly they refused to comply with Mr. Watson's demand, and were then threatened with expulsion from the meeting. They announced that they weren't ready to fall in with the idea of being expelled, and the Delegate Board (which only recently had instructed the miners to scab on the wheelers) CALLED IN THE POLICE, whereupon the Socialists left the hall.

There are two points in connection with this incident that should be dealt with by the northern miners without delay.

The first and by far the most important is the ruling of President Watson that a miner cannot represent his lodge on the Delegate Board unless he pays into the funds of a scab political party whose objective and platform he repudiates and must fight against; for the Labor Party is a scab political party. It was born of the working-class, certainly, and it is still largely supported by the working-class, or rather by the unthinking section of the working class; but the whole of its conduct is based on a bourgeois conception of politics. It was one of the strongest factors in wrecking the recent coal strike, and having the strike officials in jail. There is never a strike to-day but the Labor Party ranges itself against the workers. It places the control of the wages and conditions of the workers in the hands of a capitalist class judge. It prosecutes strikers; it fines them; it jails them; it sends legal bloodhounds to snap at them in the courts; it sends armies of police to help the employers—and sends them with greater speed than ever Wade sent them; it files true bills against men arrested by its orders; it sends Judge Pring to try union representatives even as Wade sent him to try them; it essays to make murderers of the children of the working class; and when it can't make murderers of them it does its best to make criminals of them by persecuting, prosecuting, and jailing them; it allows its poppington officers to abuse, insult, and strike the sons of the workers; it sends its Premiers and Prime Ministers and private members to squirm in Labor's name before the throne of a king who is the figurehead of Capitalism; and it does a thousand other things that brands it forever as a tool of Capitalism and the foe—the traitor foe—of every true working-class interest.

Such a party no true Socialist will ever willingly contribute money to support.

To do so would be to scab on working-class interests.

The second point the miners ought to deal with at once is the action of the chairman and those who supported him in calling the police into a Delegate Board meeting to forcibly remove delegates (and therefore to utilize the police force to disfranchise the lodges they represented) because they would not permit themselves to be forced into paying money into the funds of a blackleg party—which the C.E.F. as a whole has decided to repudiate.

Mr. Watson had just returned from Lithgow, where the very party he was demanding these Socialists should give money to has a large army of police quartered for service against the workers, and it may be that the glamour of the Labor Party's police army was on Mr. Watson when he called upon the Newcastle police to fling out the Socialists who wouldn't scab on their class—not even on the order of Mr. Watson. It may be, also, that he was still smarting from the merciless castigation he received at Lithgow at the hands of Socialist Wilson.

The miners should resent the police tactics of Mr. Watson and those delegates who supported him just as strongly as—indeed, far more strongly than—they resented Wade's action in sending police to crush them when they were on strike; for Watson's deed is much the more distasteful, inasmuch as Wade was known as the open bitter foe of the workers, while Watson has far figured as a member of the working-class.

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## REVEILLE.

Like the thunder of guns, oh! it rolls and it runs  
O'er the world's wide seas, the world's wide seas;  
And under it grows as onward it goes  
From the frozen North to the Pyrenees.  
Tis Freedom's reveille that sounds o'er the waves,  
And it's calling to you and it's calling to me.  
Oh! comrades, awake, for our part we must take  
In the fight that shall make us free.

Like war's rolling drums, full of menace it comes  
From each mill and mine, from each mill and mine,  
Where the slaves bleed and sweat for the pittance  
they get.

From the golden Rand to the Argentine;  
Broken Hill and Spokane, over prairie and plain,  
O'er the leagues of grey and the leagues of blue,  
Their fierce message fling on the storm's wild wing:

"We are fighting like men; are you?"

Oh! the crash of the tread 'neath the banner of red!  
And our masters hear, yes, our masters hear,  
A slave calls to slave o'er the width of the wave,  
And they know that the day is near.

Reveille! Reveille! and Freedom cries loud,  
As from shore unto shore rolls the swift, mighty  
hour:

"They are waking at last, and the day's coming  
fast.  
When men shall be slaves no more."  
—HENRY MILLER.

## Lithgow Notes.

BY THE PUDDLER.

From the working class of Lithgow is dominated by political influence was clearly shown at the Eight-Hour Demonstration on Monday week last when Labor politicians present were as "thick as bees."

What was considered the most important item on the program at the Eight-Hour banquet was, as the chairman put it, the "time-honored toast—the king," and once again these workers present displayed their ignorance of the class struggle when toasting the figurehead of Capital.

Lithgow inhabitants are bitterly complaining of the increased number of crimes since the arrival of the police thugs from Sydney.

On Sunday night when Wilson was delivering an address he was the recipient of some rather insulting remarks from the president of the northern miners—Mr. Watson.

An illustration of the absence of class solidarity in the fight between Hoskins and the Lithgow workers is shown by the fact that the police at the local hotels and lodging houses are being waited on by the daughters of the strikers and other workers.

The Eight-Hour procession, which was supposed to represent Labor in all its glory, was chiefly an advertising medium for sundry local business firms—chiefly butchers.

Recently Hoskins wired to Wade praying that God would give him (Wade) strength to carry the flag to victory, but since the Labor Party's prompt action in sending the armed police to Lithgow to baton the strikers, it is rumored that Hoskins has been sending up prayers of thankfulness every night to God for providing him with such willing tools.

Railway unionists are still carrying scab iron to Sydney, a system of organized scabbery that would never happen if the workers were industrially organized.

Labor politicians have been telling the Lithgow workers how much more they would benefit if the mines and other industries were nationalised, but they couldn't explain, when questioned by Socialists, as to how they could be better off, when they were going to be robbed of two-thirds of the products of their labor by a State master instead of a private one.

The Eight-Hour demonstration was marred by the heavy and continuous downfall of rain, and with the presence of scabs, police thugs, and Labor politicians, Lithgow has fallen into a state of abject depression and hopelessness.

Mr. Wade took credit for the rain that fell during his recent visit to Quirindi. He is both blasphemous and vain. The heavens were weeping because the district was so demoralised that a man with kg-irons up his sleeve could cross its borders, without having every working man's dog in the place soiled on to him.

Mr. Denny had talked to the Port Pirie men for more than an hour in defence of his Coercion Bill.

"After hearing my explanation," he told them, "I think you will agree that the measure is—"

"Rotten," said a working man in the audience.

The way that makes for knowledge (which makes for human freedom): Get subscribers for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

## The Class War in Tasmania.

Mrs. HAWKER, "general president of the A.M.E.A.," says that the highest legal authorities say that White undoubtedly committed a trespass. This in deprecation of the miners' action in refusing to fling White to the Mt. Lyell Co. wolves. The craft union official is prone to take up a scab attitude when unity is most needed.

Two mass meetings at Mt. Lyell have decided that no work shall be done until White is reinstated.

Mr. J. McDonald, president of the Tasmania A.M.A., says White never really left the works—he had merely gone to the changing house and up to the workings. This discounts Mr. Hawkers' statements.

Labor-Senator Long wired to the Mt. Lyell unionists asking if they would submit the reinstatement of White to arbitration—the arbitrator to be Judge Higgins or Mr. J. C. Watson! The proposal was turned down with vigor. Surely the unionists haven't forgotten the decision in the case of the victimised Sydney Gas Union's official whose case went to arbitration, the sole arbitrator being Mr. Watson. The decision was so satisfactory that the Gas Co.'s directors approved it by resolution.

Cobar A.M.A. has sent £500 to the Mt. Lyell men, with a promise of continued support while the strike lasts.

The D.T. says the strike will develop into a farce, because the district will become depopulated. If it does, what chance will the Co. have of getting its works going? But the purpose of such statements is to stop financial support.

Once again, the Mt. Lyell engine-drivers should cease work, and thus cease scabbing it on the miners.

Senator Long's action in going to the Mt. Lyell victimisers "on his own" recalls the fact that every strike in which "Labor" politicians have been permitted to intrude has ended disastrously for the workers.

## A Chatty Letter from Childers.

Mrs. CARIE CRAIG writes: The Attorney-General has declined to file a true bill against my husband and the rest of the men (34 in all) who were committed to appear for trial on Oct. 3. I am glad that this is so, and so are other wives, mothers, and sisters.

The "free" laborers (scabs) at the C.S.R. works are quite angry that there is no case against the unionists.

We are watching Lithgow events with interest. It is heartbreaking that any man will act the traitor by filling a striker's place. My blood boils when I read and think of it.

When my husband left his work at the time of the sugar strike, a young chap—a Salvation Army man—took his place. One morning as I was returning from a visit to my husband who was then in jail, I met this Salvationist face to face. He coughed to draw my attention, and when I looked up he waved his whip in a sort of triumphant way and grinned. I felt that if I could have got my hands on him I should have taught him a few things. I just called him "Sam the scab!" and passed along. His lip dropped, and he went home and told his mother. About this time the wife of the Army's "adjutant" declared that the strikers were the scum of the earth!

H. J. Gripper is not the only person who rises in wrath to defend the property of the gentle Hoskins. The person who was so pliantly the tool of Mr. Dooley (when that gentleman's strike-breaking tactics were exposed by the Socialists) has also hastened along to fall into print—as well as into the capitalist mud—in denunciation and vilification of Rutherford because of his suggestion to the Lithgow workers that they ought to have practised sabotage on Hoskins's furnace. Of course, Mr. Dooley's friend's soul revolts at the idea of injury to the property of the scab employer. If there is one thing more comical than another, it is the feverish manner in which the pure-and-simple element rush along, whenever a revolutionary Socialist makes a speech, to assure the ruling class that they believe in obeying the capitalist law. Fortunately, our Australian Azeff is too well-known for any attack of his to injure Rutherford or any other Socialist. But every sincere Socialist will deeply regret that the Sydney I.W.W. Club should once more have permitted its name to be used to do the dirty work of Capitalism.

## Against Militarism.

War-battered dogs are we,  
Fighters in every clime,  
Fillers of trench and grave,  
Mockers be-mocked by time.

War dogs, hungry and gray,  
Gnawing a naked bone,  
Fighting in every clime  
EVERY CAUSE BUT OUR OWN.

To aid in spreading the anti-militarist sentiment, and arousing the workers to revolt: Get subs. for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Port Pirie A.M.A. has carried a resolution endorsing the Barrier Labor Federation's denunciation of the Labor Party's Murder Scheme. And once again Senator Pearce is made to appear as a perverter of the truth.

"And there is throats to be cut and works to be done; and there is nothing done, so Christ sa' me, la."—"MACMORRIS" (in Henry V.), but it might have been the Labor Party's Macgregor in support of the Labor Party's murder scheme.

The public schools are now being used to further the work of murder.

"Dandelion" writes eulogistically of the anti-militarist issue of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Dr. Thomson (Vic.) writes: "I want to thank you for the last INTERNATIONAL. It is always good, but the last is a 'daisy' from the anti-militarist point of view."

While the Socialists of Italy (who are materialists) are vigorously opposing war, the Pope (head of the great Christian church) "has expressed sympathy with the Italian plans for the occupation of Tripoli," which made war inevitable, and says Italy's action will "constitute a triumph of the progress of civilisation." The Catholic paper, *Corriere d'Italia*, also advocates the war policy of the Government. Modern official Christianity and the cutting of throats seem to go hand in hand in the interests of Capitalism.

Thus a Newcastle district correspondent: "That open letter to Andrew Fisher was a splendid effort. I posted it and Mrs. Montefiore's 'Baby Army' in a conspicuous place at the works at Newcastle where the workmen could read it."

A. Unsen writes: "I am pleased with the attitude THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST is taking up with regard to Militarism, and I am sure it will make many converts. I do not hesitate to say that THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST is one of the most revolutionary papers in the English-speaking world. I believe it is destined to become a paper like our *La Guerre Sociale* in France."

## Port Adelaide Notes.

BY WATERSIDER.

PLENTY of accidents are the fashion here, the results of too much rush. The men must learn to organise to work in a way which can and will prevent most of these accidents.

Tansell's dining room is raising prices of meals, but so far the waterside men have had no rise. The watersiders are about 1500 strong, and Tansell's cannot complain of the support they've had from the workers. Gratitude!

So far Denny's Bill has not been discussed by this big union.

The Opposition is going to support the jailing of workmen, if some assurance is given that the Labor Government will enforce the law. The Government protected scabs in Rundle-street and at Renmark. Hence the hurry to pass the Coercion Law before the mules wake up.

Spillman spoke to a very large audience here against the new Coercion Law.

The propaganda goes on in spite of the misfits and bleeders, and a branch of the S.F.A. will shortly be formed here.—6.10.11.

## Literature Notices.

THE following books on Militarism are sold out, but orders will be booked for delivery as follows:

"My Country Right or Wrong" (Gustave Herve) 4s 6d, posted 5s. To arrive about 25th October.

"The Moral Damage of War" (Walter Walsh) 5s 6d, posted 6s. To arrive about 22nd Oct.

Just arrived: "The Great Illusion" (Angell) 3s, posted 3s 6d. This book has in a few months reached its 6th edition in England.

The great demand for anti-militarist literature makes it necessary that all who want early copies must book their orders promptly.

Cash must accompany all orders.

## Club Socials.

Will be held at Club Rooms every Saturday night.

Friends must be introduced by Club members.

## The International Socialist

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The Socialist Party, Port Pirie.  
Barrier Socialist Group, Broken Hill.  
The Socialist Party, Wellington, New Zealand.  
The Socialist Party, Auckland, New Zealand.  
Mrs. Buttery, 17 Franklin-street, Adelaide.  
W. B. Alberta, 28-38 Central Arcade, Perth.  
Chas. Day & Co., Argyle-street, Broken Hill.  
A. J. Ross, 190 Albert-street, Brisbane, Q.  
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The Socialist Party, Milland Junction, W.A.  
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W. Munro, Ellen-street, Port Pirie, S.A.  
And all Newsagents

## Party Announcements.

Standing Branch advertisements, to occupy one inch, will be inserted free of charge.

## THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Headquarters: 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.  
(Affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels.)

General Secretary: H. E. HOLLAND.

## Socialist Federation of Australasia: Sydney Branch.

Headquarters: 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.  
General meeting, every alternate Tuesday, 8 p.m.  
Executive meeting, every Monday, 8 p.m.  
Sunday Meetings—Domain, 3; Market-st., Bathurst-st., Goulburn-street, 7.30.  
Subscription, 1s a month; married couples, 2s each.  
Country residents desirous of becoming members are invited to communicate with the Secretary.  
Secretary: J. BLUMENTHAL.

## New Zealand Socialist Party: Auckland Branch.

Headquarters: Federal Hall, Wellesley-street, Auckland, N.Z. Open every evening till 10.  
Secretary: M. J. SAVAGE.  
Sunday Meetings—Queen's Wharf, 3 p.m.; corner Wellesley and Queen-streets, 6.45 p.m.  
LECTURES in Opera House every Sunday at 7.30.  
Lecturer: H. SCOTT BENNETT.

## S.F.A., Broken Hill Branch.

Headquarters: Krantz's Buildings, Sulphide-st., off Argyle-st. General meeting, Sunday, 10.30 a.m. Economic Class, Friday, 7.30 p.m. Lecture, Sunday evening.  
Secretary: E. V. COGAN.

## S.F.A., South Australian Branch.

Headquarters: Wakefield-street, Adelaide.  
LECTURES in Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, every Sunday evening.  
MEETINGS in Botanic Park every Sunday at 4.  
Secretary: J. BRYAN.

## S.F.A., Lithgow Branch.

Chairman: J. SULLIVAN.  
Secretary: T. Atkinson, c/o G. Little, Oakley Park, Lithgow.

## S.F.A., Port Pirie Branch.

Headquarters: Ellen-street, Port Pirie.  
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